

Where a prisoner challenges the fact or duration of his confinement, his sole federal remedy is a writ of habeas corpus to which the exhaustion requirement applies. *Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 489-90 (1973); *Young v. Kenny*, 907 F.2d 874, 875 (9th Cir. 1990), *cert. denied*, 498 U.S. 1126 (1991). In *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477 (1994), the United States Supreme Court held that a § 1983 claim that calls into question the lawfulness of a plaintiff's conviction or confinement does not accrue "unless and until the conviction or sentence is reversed, expunged, invalidated, or impugned by the grant of a writ of habeas corpus." *Id.* at 489.

It appears clear from the face of the complaint that the claims asserted by plaintiff call

into question the lawfulness of his conviction on state court criminal charges. However, plaintiff has not demonstrated that his conviction or sentence has been reversed, expunged, invalidated, or impugned in any way. Thus, under *Heck*, plaintiff's § 1983 claims have not yet accrued, and are therefore not cognizable in this proceeding. As plaintiff has not stated a cognizable claim for relief in these proceedings, this Court recommends that plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* be denied and that this action be dismissed, without prejudice, prior to service, for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii). A proposed order accompanies this Report and Recommendation.

DATED this 28th day of July, 2014.

Mary Alice Theiler

Chief United States Magistrate Judge

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION